

RICHMOND MAYOR IN PETERSBURG

A Stirring Speech Before Methodist Women's Home Mission Society.

APPOINT JUDGES AND CLERKS

Governor Higgins and Party, of New York, Visiting Virginia Battlefields.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

PETERSBURG, VA., May 17.—God is pouring foreign people into this country in such numbers that the question of the future of the city is being discussed. Shall we conquer them or be conquered by them? said Mayor McGhee, in his address on "The Immigrant and the Church," before the Woman's Home Mission Society convention, at Market Street Methodist Church. While earnestly advocating home and foreign missions, the Mayor expressed strong opposition to the introduction into America of such vast numbers of people, whom he believed to be incapable of becoming valuable citizens or of being converted to Christianity. "I am a skeptic about the conversion of people of mature years," said the Mayor, "and do not believe that the mature immigrant can be fitted for citizenship. The hope of our country lies in the power of Christian influence over our children."

Touching the great expenditures for commercial purposes, the speaker expressed the opinion that missionary might establish a greater claim on capital than the commercial enterprise. The influence of foreign missions in opening new commercial fields.

"The conflict is between the spirit of Christianity and the commercial spirit, which brings in these great numbers of immigrants to work as animals," said the speaker.

In thanking Mr. McCarthy for his speech, Rev. W. H. Edwards, pastor of the church, and a lady representing the mission society, expressed more optimistic views of the immigrant question, to the views of the Mayor replied by summarizing the intended meaning of his speech in the words: "God has answered prayers for conversion of foreign peoples to such an extent that the burden is on us to convert the world."

In the pulpits with the Richmond Mayor were Rev. W. H. Edwards, Rev. S. C. Fletcher, of Farmville, and Mayor W. M. Jones, of Petersburg, who introduced Mr. McCarthy.

Reports of district secretaries and auxiliaries constituted the main business of today's sessions. An excellent address on "Problems" was delivered at the morning session by Rev. H. W. Dunkley, pastor of the Wesley Church. Religious services were conducted by Rev. A. A. Jones.

The new electoral board, composed of R. Bolling Wilcox, chairman; R. W. Kruse and E. M. Barksdale, has appointed the following judges and clerks for all elections in their respective districts for a term of one year, beginning June 1st:

First Ward Judges—J. M. Saunders, J. J. Gardner, Winfield Lanier; clerks—A. T. Nelson, Camp Campbell.

Second Ward Judges—W. H. Scott, George B. Townsend, Harrison Watte; clerks—J. E. Beasley, J. J. McIntire.

Third Ward Judges—H. T. Donnan, S. A. Gentry, J. S. Worsham; clerks—J. S. Jones, J. Collin Neil.

Fourth Ward Judges—C. L. Barksdale, John D. Ragland, John T. Forham; clerks—D. M. Gess, Charles L. Wilkinson.

Fifth Ward Judges—E. A. Price, C. R. Wherry, W. C. Eanes; clerks—W. D. Traylor, W. C. Rainey.

Sixth Ward Judges—G. M. Bozel, A. J. Kidd, E. A. Egnis; clerks—B. W. Matthews, C. E. Magee.

The commissioners of election are W. H. Scott, A. Gentry, C. L. Barksdale, E. A. Price and George M. Bozel.

Thomas Davis has resigned as chief clerk in the office of collector of customs, to become general manager of the James River Navigation Company, which recently purchased the steamer "Pocomoke," will shortly make its first trip between Norfolk and Petersburg. J. Spooner Epps has been appointed to succeed Mr. Davis.

A letter received to-day by C. A. Clarke, the battlefield guide, from A. J. Zabriskie, who will be in charge of the party of New York visitors, including Governor Higgins and General Daniel Sickles, states that the party will reach Petersburg Thursday evening, May 24th, at 6 o'clock, coming from Appomattox Courthouse via the Norfolk and Western.

After visiting the battlefields they will return to the city Friday afternoon, and leave for Fredericksburg at 7 o'clock.

Mr. Zabriskie is engineer and secretary of the "New York Monuments Commission" for the Battlefields of Gettysburg and Chattanooga, of which General Sickles is chairman.

The Petersburg and Ettrick representatives at the ninth annual session of the State Council of Virginia, Daughters of Liberty to be held in Portsmouth next Tuesday will be: Virginia Dare Council, No. 5, Mrs. Maggie A. Elder, Mrs. Rose B. Perkins; George A. Thompson Council, No. 13, Mrs. Maude Gallion, and Allan Perkins; Mount Vernon Council, No. 29, Miss Etta Marks, and Miss Susie Nunnally; Mass M. E. Stallings and Miss Lillian A. Tucker, Miss Bernice Slaughter, State Vice-Councillor, Mrs. Alice G. Blaud, who

is an ex-State associate councillor, and Thomas B. Ivey, State secretary will also attend.

COL. LAWLESS THREATENED BY CLOWES

(Continued from First Page.)

lams had burned as many as thirty-five to forty patients in a single day, and that on one occasion, after a disagreement with a patient named Atkins, Dr. Williams ordered that he be burned, as a punishment and that he (the witness) had refused to do his bidding.

Tied His Patients.

Mr. Badkins told of tying the patients' hands and feet and ducking them, and related how, when a man named Atkinson had offended Dr. Foster, he was tied and ducked.

"The witness said that there were bed bugs in the Tower Building, but that Dr. Foster had exterminated them. He spoke well of the superintendent, who he said was active in the affairs of the asylum."

Mr. Proctor, a former attendant, told of the terrible cruelty practiced on the patients by Dr. Williams, which, he said, was carried to such an extent that the attendants hid the patients to keep them from being tortured.

"I know it was a breach of duty, but we did it for humanity's sake," exclaimed Mr. Proctor.

The witness told, at length, of the amputation of the foot of a patient named Sam Cralle. The operation was performed by Dr. Foster, and the foot, witness said, was so diseased that the skin came off when touched and the odor was vile. Witness said that the operation should have been performed sooner.

Mr. Proctor also related a case of a patient under Dr. Williams' care who had maggots in his wounds.

The chief testimony of all the witnesses except Mr. Cole, has been of the inhuman treatment of the patients by Dr. Williams who was succeeded by Dr. Henderson.

That Creature.

A bit of feeling was shown in the morning session when Colonel Lawless, counsel for Dr. Foster, alluded to Mr. Texas Clowes, a witness of yesterday, as "that creature."

The chairman, Chairman Sadler, objected to the expression, but Colonel Lawless insisted that he had a right to use the expression, and repeated it with great vigor.

Mr. Cole, a member of the special board, being recalled to the stand, stated that the conditions now obtaining at the hospital were good and that the conditions complained of were of the past.

Mr. Cole told of the dismissal of the trained nurse and said that it was done against the wishes of Dr. Foster and the assistant physicians.

Mr. Cole stated that the special board had recommended night attendants for all the wards, but that the plan was not carried out as "it was not deemed advisable."

Mr. Cole modified to a great extent his testimony given on the first day of the examination regarding the number of bedbugs found in the Montague building.

He modified his previous statements regarding the capabilities of Dr. Foster.

To-morrow Mr. H. E. Baskerville, of the firm of Noland & Baskerville, architects, and Mr. John Wilson, contractor, of the Montague building, will be placed on the stand to explain the alleged bad construction and plan of the building.

Chairman Sadler said to-night that he had talked to both over the phone and that each laid the blame upon the other.

Tuesday has been spent in discovering the alleged cruel acts of Dr. McGuire Williams and of the improper treatment of patients generally.

It has been a good day for Dr. Foster, the superintendent, of whom the witnesses have spoken in praise.

The Proceedings.

The eighth day of the investigation was begun with the examination of Mr. E. H. Proctor on the stand. Mr. Proctor was at one time an attendant at the asylum, and was called to corroborate the testimony given on yesterday by Mr. Texas Clowes, in which he charged horrible cruelty on the part of Dr. McGuire Williams, a former assistant physician.

Mr. Proctor gave a detailed statement of the cruelty practiced, which caused the patients to scream with agony.

Witness stated that straightjackets were in constant use while he was an attendant. He stated that Frank Clark and Marshall Brooks, attendants, were discharged from the institution for cruel treatment of patients. In two instances court order was given for a fastidius patient, and the patients, witness said, that the cruelty was practiced without the approval of Dr. Foster.

Witness did not know of bedbugs. There was a great deal of "ducking" practiced on the patients, especially while Dr. Williams was in charge.

Crowed All Night.

Patients who made a noise at night were ducked in the morning. One patient, the witness said, thought he was "rooster," and crowed all night. Dr. Williams ducked him very often.

Witness said he could have given the patients medicine to quiet them, but he was not ordered to do so. The "rooster" patient was named Morrison.

Witness said that some of the patients prayed and sang all night long, and these were "ducked." Sometimes they were "put under" three or four times. A number of times depended on the temper of Dr. Williams, witness said. It took three attendants to haul the patients to the bath-tub. The "crowing" patient was very violent, and the "duck-

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This is the third in the series of nine Gibson pictures, which are being presented free to all readers of the SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH. Each drawing is a veritable art treasure, and a collection of the nine pictures will prove a valuable portfolio in any home. Each picture is 10x15 beautifully printed on art paper in half-tone black with a buff-tint ground work



A BACHELOR'S WALL-PAPER.

Drawn by Charles Dana Gibson.

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The original drawings for this series of Gibson Pictures cost \$1,000 each.

"A ROCK IN THE BALTIC," by Robert Barr, the third instalment of which appears in next Sunday's Times-Dispatch (in tabloid form), is a feature that is being commended by readers of the Times-Dispatch from all over the State. A complete story every month for twelve months. \$18 worth of books absolutely free.

ing" did him no good. It had improved other patients. Sometimes the patients were undressed and sometimes they were thrown in the tub with their clothes on.

Witness said that he had seen twenty patients burn fifteen or twenty patients in a single ward on one day.

Witness said it took from three to four attendants to hold the patients while the burning was being done.

Witness said he had served in several hospitals, and had never seen such cruelty practiced anywhere else or by anyone except Dr. McGuire Williams.

Witness said the treatment did not in any way benefit the patients.

Witness said that in some cases Dr. Williams burnt the patients only as punishment for having cursed and struck him.

Mr. Proctor said he was the son-in-law of Mr. Texas Clowes.

"Then I have no other question to ask you," said Colonel Lawless.

Mr. Proctor then left the stand. Mr. P. T. Powell, Jr., was then placed on the witness stand. Witness said he had been employed at the asylum for twenty successive years, leaving in May, 1904, and having served under Dr. Foster.

Witness said he served during the whole period of Dr. McGuire Williams' term.

Great Cruelty.

Mr. Powell said that Dr. Williams treated the patients cruelly, burning many of them. Witness said he did not know if the matter had been reported to Dr. Foster, who, he said, came on the wards sometimes once a week, sometimes once a month and sometimes longer.

Witness told how, after having burned the patients, Dr. Williams ordered them to be walked. The agony of the patients was so great that witness said he hid the men, so that Dr. Williams could not see them, and he walked. Dr. Williams, however, looked for the patients, and ordered them out.

Witness said that Dr. Williams used an electric battery on the patients, and that their screams could be heard two hundred yards away.

Dr. Foster, as far as witness knew, was not aware of this treatment.

When Dr. Foster accompanied Dr. Williams on his rounds, the battery was not used, and the cruelty was not practiced.

On cross-examination, Colonel Lawless asked the witness: "Why did you leave the asylum?"

Witness replied that he had been on duty thirty-six hours continuously, and Dr. Foster ordered him to stay on twelve hours more. Witness said he declined to go on duty, and Dr. Foster discharged him.

Witness said that several attendants had been discharged for drunkenness, among them Mr. Marshall Brooks and Mr. Gladwell.

Witness said that there were a few bedbugs on his ward, but not many. Witness said that there was great diligence exercised regarding bedbugs in Dr. McGuire's time then at present.

Witness said that the reason of the presence of bedbugs was the poor class of attendants that were in the Montague building.

Witness said he had no bad feeling towards the superintendent.

Witness said his salary was \$20 a month, and that he received no additional pay for extra service.

"If there had been extra pay there would have been no kick," said the witness.

Witness said that there were not enough attendants at the hospital at this time, because they could not be gotten.

"There are never enough attendants here now," said witness.

Mr. Powell then left the stand.

Witness said the trained nurse did no work. He gained his information, he said, from attendants.

Witness stated that the medical staff had not been holding consultations and the special board ordered that consultations should be held.

Senator Risson: "Do you say you know that to be the fact?"

Ans. No; I think Senator Risson: Then it is not evidence. Mr. Cole was then discharged, and the committee took a recess for dinner.

Tale of Inhumanity.

After the recess Mr. R. L. Badkins, a former attendant of the hospital, was placed on the stand.

Mr. Badkins said he had been employed for ten or twelve consecutive years up to a year ago, and during Mr. McGuire Williams' term of office.

Witness described in detail the cruel treatment of patients by Dr. Williams.

Mr. Badkins assisted Dr. Williams. Mr. Williams testified along the same line as Mr. Texas Clowes, Mr. Powell and Mr. Proctor had already testified respecting the acts of Dr. Williams.

Witness said that Dr. Williams burnt as many as thirty-five to forty patients in one day.

Witness stated that in former years during Dr. McGuire's administration, Dr. Shields and Dr. Aylett burned the patients, but since Dr. Southall took charge the treatment had been discontinued.

Witness said that straightjackets were frequently used. They were absolutely necessary at times, although he preferred leather wristbands.

Witness said straightjackets were tied as tight as a man could draw them.

In answer to a question asked by Colonel Lawless, witness said that he thought the amputation of Mr. Cralle's foot should have taken place sooner.

The chair ruled out the question and answer.

Mr. Proctor then retired.

Colonel Lawless, in speaking of Mr. Texas Clowes, used the expression "that creature," to which the chairman objected.

Colonel Lawless, in reply, stated that he had a right to call Mr. Clowes "a creature," and that he intended to exercise that right.

Colonel Lawless, chairman of the special board, was recalled to be cross-examined by Colonel Lawless.

Witness said he had voted four times for Dr. Foster for superintendent, and that there was no vote in the board against him.

Mr. Cole then narrated the bedbug incident in the Montague building.

Witness said that he and Mr. Clowes had inspected the building and had found bedbugs, but that now the building was in good condition.

Mr. Cole then said:

"I wish to state that the bad conditions existed some years ago, and do not exist now. The hospital was in as good condition as any in the State."

Witness said that Dr. Foster was a fairly good superintendent; that he might be a little harsh, but he was in good condition as any in the State.

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DR. STRATTON'S REPLY TO DR. LEVY

(Continued from First Page.)

In ten or twelve days she could be released from quarantine. None of us, though, expressed this opinion to the woman, and when asked by her when we would allow her to leave, we would always refer her to Dr. Levy, to whom I sent cultures as regularly as I deemed it necessary.

The woman made a good, tractable patient, was regarded as an excellent servant by those from whom she rented a room and those for whom she worked, and stood the quarantine nicely. The patients, when she had her white robes became exceedingly restive. Mild requests at first from her white friends for her release soon became importunate demands. Not content with their applications to me at her home, they visited me at my house and my office, and ridiculed me when I told them I could not release her until Dr. Levy gave me orders. Dr. Oppenheimer's aid was even invoked to order me to release her. Falling in all other endeavors, they finally induced the woman to return to her service place, and I had some difficulty in getting her to return. Meeting Dr. Levy on the street one night, I told of my troubles, asking if he could not release this woman; that my experience in mild, uncomplicated cases of diphtheria, where they had yielded as readily as this to the action of antitoxin, was that they always recovered in ten or twelve days.

Dr. Levy replied: "Well, it does look as if she is continuing rather long, but sometimes they hold on with wonderful tenacity. There is no doubt that the bugs are still in her throat, and she can spread the disease wherever she goes." (Now if I have misquoted Dr. Levy I would like for him to correct me.)

Pretty Tired of It.

Probably the next morning at any rate a short time after this conversation occurred, I had gotten in my buggy at my office, when I was approached by a lady whose conduct compelled me to tell her that I would no longer be annoyed about this negro; that I would stop attending

her and turn her over to them. I must confess that I was not in a very happy frame of mind when I went to Dr. Oppenheimer's office that morning. After telling him what had occurred, I stated from all the circumstances connected with the case, I was placed in one of the most embarrassing situations of my life, endeavoring to be courteous and ethical to the city bacteriologist, I had been instrumental in keeping a patient, who had a mild, uncomplicated case of diphtheria, in splendid health, who was entitled to her discharge after eight days, agreeable to the rules prescribed for quarantine, in confinement over three weeks, the time designated for severe cases, and it seemed as if this state of affairs must continue indefinitely. I didn't believe any one was infallible, that some mistake had been unintentionally made in this instance, and as there was no law compelling me to have these examinations made, I thought I would swab out my own throat, and the culture to Dr. Levy as the woman's, and his report that it was healthy and there was nothing in it to indicate the presence of diphtheria would be the means of liberating the patient without embarrassing him, as he considered it a matter entirely between Dr. Oppenheimer and myself.

Greatly Surprised.

"It was certainly never intended as a joke and never spoken of as such until the following card was received: (Ill. 1-1-95-200.)

Bacteriological Laboratory, Richmond Board of Health, City Hall, Room 10, Fourth Floor, Phone 2885.

Dear Doctor:—The culture submitted by you yesterday from Bette Watkins, shows the presence of bacilli of diphtheria.

(Every case of diphtheria must be reported in writing to the Board of Health. After disappearance of membrane, send swabs at intervals until cure is reported no longer contagious.)

(Signed) E. C. LEVY, M. D., City Bacteriologist.

This so disappointed me that I went to Dr. Oppenheimer and asked him to relieve me from further attendance on the woman, and she was discharged, the doctor insisting that I should go to bed instead and be treated, which I objected to, telling him that I didn't believe that diphtheria could exist without the foundation of a membrane any more than smallpox, and scarlet fever could without the distinctive eruptions of the diseases, and although this woman had been out several times, yet she had never, so far